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**CLACTON  
URBAN DISTRICT  
COUNCIL**

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
of the  
**Medical Officer of Health**  
for 1954

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# Clacton Urban District Council

W.A. Bullough.  
M.Sc., M.B., D.P.H.  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

*Public Health Department,*

*Town Hall,*

*Clacton-on-Sea.*

15th November 1955.

Dear Sir,

Clacton U.D.C.  
Medical Officer of Health's  
Annual Report 1954.

I should be extremely obliged if you would amend (printer's errors) the above report as follows:-

Page 6.

(c) Deaths.

Second paragraph, last line.  
8 should read 9.8.

Page 28.

Lines 11, 12, 13, and 14 should read:-

Lilley Farm, Holland Road.  
Oakwood Hall, Holland Main Road.  
106b Burrs Road.  
Brookers Farm, London Road.

17	3
15	-
-	6
4	-

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

All Other Premises	Total
-----------------------	-------

Properties in the Area,  
line 7 should read.

10,582

Minor infestations by mice only,  
line 14 should read. 33

Infested premises treated,  
line 15 should read. 464

Yours faithfully,

W.A. Bullough.

Medical Officer of Health.



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# Clacton Urban District Council

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Cert. R.S.I. Meat and Foods, Cert. R.S.I. in Sanitary Science as  
applied to Buildings and Public Works, Cert. R.S.I. Smoke Inspector  
*Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Officer*

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*Junior Clerk*

# CLACTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT  
TOWN HALL

CLACTON-ON-SEA

July, 1955

*To the Chairman and Members of the  
Clacton Urban District Council*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1954 which deals with the health and sanitary circumstances of the district.

The details of the work of the department are given in the various sections of the report and I give here a few general comments on points of interest, some of which are dealt with in more detail subsequently.

## **Birth Rate**

The fall in the total number of births has depressed the birth rate for the year to the lowest figure recorded during the past 60 years. This downward trend, evident since the peak years following the last war, is a cause for concern, and were it to persist on a national scale, problems relating to man power shortage and the support of an ageing community would become more acute as fewer mothers produce fewer children for ensuing generations. It appears that State inducements in this respect are not fully succeeding in their aims and may need revision if present trends are to be arrested.

## **Hospitals**

The position with regard to hospital accommodation for maternity patients has eased considerably, due to the fall in the total number of births, and the provision of the Clacton and District Maternity Hospital which has accommodation for 16 patients. Mothers can now, for the most part, choose for themselves whether to have a hospital or a domiciliary confinement.

Institutional accommodation for the aged and chronic sick continues to lag behind the demand, but the gap is closing, and we experienced less difficulty than formerly in obtaining accommodation for necessitous cases. There exists an excellent liaison between us and the officers of the chronic hospitals and institutions which serve the area. The greatest shortage exists in the provision of institutional care for mental defectives, particularly of the grosser types. The lack of accommodation is such that there is little or no hope of finding accommodation for even the most

necessitous cases. This is a position that must be rectified despite the limited resources of the Regional Hospital Board.

Day occupation centres for suitable mentally deficient patients are slowly being provided throughout the country, and it is hoped that Clacton will benefit in this respect before the end of 1955.

### **Infectious Disease**

The number of cases of infectious diseases notified shows a marked decrease on the previous year due to the fact that the District was almost free from measles, epidemics of which regularly occur in alternate years.

The incidence of Poliomyelitis was low in the country as a whole but was prevalent in North East Essex. Seven cases occurred in this district.

### **Food Hygiene**

A number of specimens of artificial cream-filled and other confectionery, obtained during the summer months from local bakeries and cake shops, were submitted for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory at Ipswich. Some of the reports received were far from satisfactory in that germs which can cause disease in man were found to be present in a proportion of the cakes. The origin of these germs for the most part appears to be from septic skin conditions and faeces of food handlers.

Artificial cream must be treated with the greatest care if contamination is to be avoided, and should be entirely untouched by hand at all stages. Heavy seasonal demands necessitate the employment of what casual labour there is, which no doubt leads to some laxity in the hygienic preparation and handling of food, but unless all food handlers are prepared to learn, understand and implement the principles of clean food preparation, and where necessary to adopt safer techniques, satisfactory standards in this respect will not be attained. Some Health Authorities abroad forbid the sale of such confectionery during the summer months because of its propensity to harbour disease bearing germs.

There is constant need for propaganda to secure clean and safe food, and the Sanitary Inspector is the key advisor on methods. He is in daily contact with food premises and he is constantly explaining and teaching the reasons why we exhort persons to "now wash your hands." To know why we advise this is of paramount importance, as posters alone are of little value if not backed by an understanding of the reasons for personal cleanliness.

The extent and importance of the catering industry in this town prompted the Council to apply to become its own Food and Drugs

Authority in lieu of the Essex County Council; an administrative power that would unify control and assist in maintaining the highest standards of food hygiene. To the disappointment of the Council and its officers, the application which was strongly opposed by the County Council, was refused by the Minister. I hope this matter may be reconsidered on another occasion.

### **Jaywick**

Few will deny that perilously sited Jaywick with its conglomeration of huddled huts which house approximately 5,000 alternating holiday visitors, its inadequate highways, an archaic system of sanitation and paucity of water supply, presents the Council with a challenging problem not easy of solution.

The conditions which prevail are largely due to the unfortunate circumstances of the growth of the area, but the unregulated development which has brought about much of the present confusion was entirely outside the control of the Clacton Council.

The present situation has given rise to much discussion in the Council Chamber, but despite consultation with the owners' representatives, the County Council, and Whitehall, a worthy solution has not yet been found.

Various problems present themselves in this area, the first of which concerns sea defence. Unfortunately the official defences swing behind much of the property sited here and to overcome this vulnerability the property owners constructed a wall, continuous with the official wall, which proved its worth on the night of 31st January, 1953, by withstanding the unprecedented fury of the sea, and was not to blame for the great havoc and loss of life from drowning which occurred on that occasion.

Were a public body to assume responsibility for the sea defences in the area I feel that the Clacton Council would be less chary of spending large sums of public money, and not only might consider making drainage available but could, with the goodwill and help of other major authorities, more confidently consider the much bigger aspect of replanning the entire area.

In presenting this report, I wish to thank the Council for their support, and also to express my appreciation for the help and co-operation received from the various officers and their departments of the Council, and particularly to the Chief Sanitary Inspector who has compiled section C of this report, and the Public Health Staff.

I am,

Your obedient Servant.

F. GROARKE,

*Medical Officer of Health*

## STATISTICAL MEMORANDUM

Urban District . . . . .	Urban District of Clacton
Area in acres . . . . .	6,470
Population :	
1951 Census . . . . .	24,065
1954 Registrar General's estimate . . . . .	24,100
Density of Population per acre . . . . .	3.72
Rateable Value . . . . .	£300,386
Sum represented by a penny rate . . . . .	£1,211
Number of inhabited houses . . . . .	9,400
Total Live Births . . . . .	232
Birth Rate . . . . .	9.6
Birth Rate corrected . . . . .	11.8
Birth Rate (England & Wales) . . . . .	15.2
Total Still Births . . . . .	8
Still Birth Rate . . . . .	33.3
Still Birth Rate (England & Wales) . . . . .	23.4
Total Deaths . . . . .	360
Death Rate (crude) . . . . .	14.9
Death Rate (corrected) . . . . .	9.8
Death Rate (England & Wales) . . . . .	11.3
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age . . . . .	3
Infant Mortality Rate . . . . .	12.9
Infant Mortality Rate (England & Wales) . . . . .	25.5
Number of Illegitimate Births . . . . .	17
Percentage of Total Births . . . . .	7.3
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) . . . . .	Nil
Cancer Deaths . . . . .	70
Tuberculosis Deaths . . . . .	2

## SECTION A

### VITAL STATISTICS

#### (a) Live Births

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate . . . . .	95	120	215
Illegitimate . . . . .	7	10	17
<b>TOTALS . . . . .</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>232</b>
Birth Rate . . . . .	9.6 per 1,000 population		
Percentage of Illegitimate Births . . . . .	7.3%		

232 babies were born during the year, which is 27 less than the total for the previous year, and 128 less than the number of deaths. This number of live births gives a birth rate for the district of 9.6 per 1,000 population. This is the lowest rate since our records began in 1891. There is undoubtedly a lesser proportion of women of child bearing age in our community than for the country as a whole, but in allowing for this inequality in age groups by using the comparability factor, the corrected rate of 11.8 is still considerably lower than the national figure.

#### (b) Still Births

8 still births occurred during the year, in a total of 240 births. This number gives a still birth rate of 33.3 per 1,000 total births.

Babies born dead after the seventh month of pregnancy are termed still births. Many such births are inevitable in that the foetus lacks organs vital to life and so cannot survive birth. It is generally accepted that a figure lower than 20 still births per 1,000 total births cannot be expected, but a high figure possibly indicates that the mothers in a district had not received adequate skilled care during their pregnancy and child birth. Such care is essential to ensure that as many pregnancies as possible are successfully fulfilled and to safeguard the health of the mother. Few mothers die nowadays as a result of pregnancy and child birth, but many still suffer from chronic ill health as a consequence.

#### (c) Deaths

The total number of deaths registered during the year as belonging to the Urban District was 360 (182 male and 178 female). This is equal to a death rate of 14.9 per 1,000 population compared with a rate of 15.2 for the previous year.

This high rate is due to the greater proportion of elderly persons in this district, but by correcting this inequality in age groups by the use of the comparability factor of 0.66, we get a corrected death rate of 8 which compares very favourably with the national figure.

Of the 360 deaths, the number over the age of 65 years totalled 277 giving a percentage of 76.9%.

The causes of death are given in Table II.

**(d) Infant Mortality Rate**

There were 3 deaths (3 Legitimate) of children under 1 year of age. The infant mortality rate, based on the number of live births registered in the year, i.e., 232, is equivalent to a rate of 12.9 per 1,000 births. This is a commendably low figure.

The number of deaths of children under 1 year of age since 1930 :—

1930	. . .	6	1942	. . .	7
1931	. . .	8	1943	. . .	1
1932	. . .	10	1944	. . .	10
1933	. . .	8	1945	. . .	11
1934	. . .	6	1946	. . .	9
1935	. . .	12	1947	. . .	11
1936	. . .	15	1948	. . .	7
1937	. . .	10	1949	. . .	7
1938	. . .	13	1950	. . .	7
1939	. . .	14	1951	. . .	6
1940	. . .	5	1952	. . .	3
1941	. . .	9	1953	. . .	6
			1954	. . .	3

**(e) Among the principle causes of death are the following :**

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	. . . . .	2
Pneumonia	. . . . .	12
Bronchitis	. . . . .	11
Influenza	. . . . .	1
Cancer	. . . . .	70
Intracranial Vascular Lesions	. . . . .	49
Heart Disease	. . . . .	55
Coronary Artery Disease	. . . . .	74

**TABLE I**  
**DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES DURING 1954**

Under 1 year	. . . . .	3
1 and under 2 years	. . . . .	1
2 and under 5 years	. . . . .	—
5 and under 15 years	. . . . .	2
15 and under 25 years	. . . . .	1
25 and under 35 years	. . . . .	3
35 and under 45 years	. . . . .	4
45 and under 55 years	. . . . .	8
55 and under 65 years	. . . . .	61
65 and under 75 years	. . . . .	116
75 and upwards	. . . . .	161
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>360</b>

TABLE II

## CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1954 (R.G.)

	Male	Female	Total
Pulmonary Tuberculosis . . . . .	1	1	2
Syphilitic disease . . . . .	1	—	1
Cancer . . . . .	30	40	70
Leukaemia . . . . .	—	1	1
Diabetes . . . . .	2	—	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system . . . . .	22	27	49
Heart Disease . . . . .	63	66	129
Other Circulatory diseases . . . . .	9	13	22
Influenza . . . . .	1	—	1
Pneumonia . . . . .	9	3	12
Bronchitis . . . . .	9	2	11
Other diseases of respiratory system . . . . .	2	2	4
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum . . . . .	4	1	5
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea . . . . .	—	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis . . . . .	2	2	4
Hyperplasia of Prostate . . . . .	4	—	4
Congenital Malformations . . . . .	—	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases . . . . .	17	12	29
Motor Vehicle Accidents . . . . .	—	—	—
All other accidents . . . . .	3	5	8
Suicide . . . . .	3	1	4
All causes . . . . .	182	178	360

TABLE III

## INFANTILE DEATHS

The following table shows the causes of, and the ages at death of the three infantile deaths registered :

	Under 1 day	1 day to 1 week	1 to 2 months	Total
Pneumonia . . . . .	—	—	1	1
Cardio Respiratory Failure . . . . .	—	1	—	1
Inhalation of Vomit (accidental) . . . . .	—	—	1	1
TOTALS . . . . .	—	1	2	3

## **SECTION B**

### **GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA**

#### **(a) Staffing**

- (i) The Medical Officer of Health holds the following appointments :  
Medical Officer of Health to the Urban Districts of Clacton, Brightlingsea, Frinton and Walton, and to the Rural District of Tendring.  
Assistant County Medical Officer and School Medical Officer to the Essex County Council.
- (ii) Three sanitary inspectors are employed by the Council, a summary of whose work will be found in Section C of this report. In common with other seaside towns we find difficulty in coping with the additional work during the holiday season.

#### **(b) Laboratory Facilities**

Pathological specimens are examined at the Laboratory, Essex County Hospital, Colchester.

Samples of water, sewerage, etc., for chemical analysis are sent to the Counties Public Health Laboratories. 66 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

The bacteriological examination of water supplies, milk, ice cream, etc., is carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Ipswich.

#### **(c) Health Services provided by the Essex County Council**

- (i) Nursing in the Home
- (ii) Midwives
- (iii) Health Visitors
- (iv) Home Helps
- (v) Immunisation
- (vi) Clinics
- (vii) School Medical Service
- (viii) Ambulance Service

#### **MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE :**

The main Clinic is provided at the Clinic premises, Skelmersdale Road, Clacton. This Clinic is centrally situated and there are two sessions each week :

Thursday morning, 10 a.m. to 12 noon

Thursday afternoon, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer is in attendance Thursday afternoons.

In addition to the Central Clinic, smaller subsidiary Clinics are held at Holland-on-Sea and Jaywick.

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisations are carried out at the Clinic, Skelmersdale Road, Clacton, on the first Monday in the month at 10 a.m.

**MINOR AILMENTS CLINIC:**

School children attend the Clinic, Skelmersdale Road, Clacton.

**WOMEN'S WELFARE CLINIC:**

Women residing in the Urban District can attend the premises in Skelmersdale Road, Clacton.

**ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS:**

These are held at the Clinic, Skelmersdale Road, Clacton.

**DENTAL CLINIC:**

Weekly at Skelmersdale Road, Clacton.

**(d) Health Services provided by the Regional Hospital Board**

**(i) OPHTHALMIC, ORTHOPAEDIC AND PSYCHIATRIC CLINICS:**

These are held at the Clinic, Skelmersdale Road, Clacton, by appointment.

**(ii) TUBERCULOSIS:**

A chest Clinic is held at No. 2 Shewell Road, Colchester, daily, and on Friday mornings at the Essex County Health Services Clinic, Skelmersdale Road, Clacton.

**(iii) VENEREAL DISEASE:**

Facilities are provided at the Essex County Hospital, Colchester, and at Harwich.

**(iv) HOSPITALS FOR THE CHRONIC SICK:**

Heath Hospital, Tendring.  
St. Mary's Hospital, Colchester.

**(v) HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES:**

Myland Hospital, Colchester.

**(vi) MATERNITY:**

Clacton and District Maternity Hospital, Skelmersdale Road, Clacton.

Maternity Hospital, Lexden Road, Colchester.

**(vii) GENERAL:**

Clacton Hospital.

**NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948**

**NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951**

Under the provisions of these Acts the Council, through its Medical Officer, is empowered to seek the removal of necessitous cases to a hospital or institution.

One person was removed to hospital during the year under these Acts; an old lady aged 86 years who suffered from a spinal deformity, rheumatism, and senile mental deterioration. She lived alone in squalid and insanitary conditions, and persistently refused help from relatives, neighbours, and the Health Service.

Arrangements were made informally, for the admission to hospital or institutions of a further eleven aged persons who were found to be suffering from ill-health, and no longer able to cope with the work of running their homes.

In other cases, Home Helps were provided to help the old people, and in one case, relatives were found who were willing to provide accommodation and the necessary care.

## PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Disease	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total deaths
Scarlet Fever . . . . .	22	11	—
Poliomyelitis . . . . .	7	7	—
Dysentery . . . . .	2	1	—
Erysipelas . . . . .	1	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia . . . . .	2	1	—
Pneumonia . . . . .	1	—	—
Measles . . . . .	10	—	—
Whooping Cough . . . . .	29	1	—
Hepatitis . . . . .	18	1	—
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>—</b>

### Whooping Cough and Diphtheria Immunisation

Whooping Cough was the most prevalent notifiable disease during the year, accounting for 29 cases. This disease is a menacing one, particularly for very young children, and commonly gives rise to serious lung damage. Children can now be almost fully protected from the ravages of this disease by immunisation, and mothers should avail themselves of this service which can be obtained from the family doctor or the nearest infant welfare clinic.

The age groups at the time of onset of this disease were as follows :

Age	Number of Cases
0-1 years . . . . .	1
1-2 „ . . . . .	5
2-3 „ . . . . .	3
3-4 „ . . . . .	1
4-5 „ . . . . .	3
5-10 „ . . . . .	13
10 or over . . . . .	3

During the year 139 infants received the primary diphtheria immunisation course at the infant welfare clinics, and a further 56 received a boosting dose. Similarly 57 infants were protected against whooping cough. Family doctors immunised an additional 91 children against diphtheria and whooping cough.

### **Poliomyelitis**

Seven cases of this disease were notified during the year affecting 4 children and 3 adults aged respectively 6, 8, 8, 9½, 16, 24, 24. In all cases the disease was mild and full recovery was eventually made.

It is heartening to read of the rapid progress being made, particularly in the U.S.A., in the development of preventive measures by means of prophylactics.

### **Scarlet Fever**

22 cases of this disease were notified. Scarlet Fever has, over the years, become a relatively mild infection and does not normally give rise to the many serious complications to which the sufferer was once prone. Patients and contacts should be free from symptoms, and nose and throat swabs should be negative before being permitted to return to school, or to certain occupations.

### **Infective Hepatitis**

This disease was prevalent in this and surrounding districts during the year. The disease is caused by a virus which causes inflammation of the liver. Fortunately most infections are benign but convalescence may be prolonged. While the disease is most commonly spread by close contact with an early case, affected persons commonly excrete the virus in the faeces for months after recovery. Therefore, good standards of community sanitation and personal hygiene are essential preventive measures.

### **Cancer**

70 deaths were caused by this disease giving a rate per thousand of the population of 2.9.

Cancer death rates for Clacton since 1920 (per 1,000 population) :

1920 . . . 1.4	1932 . . . 1.3	1944 . . . 2.1
1921 . . . 0.8	1933 . . . 1.7	1945 . . . 2.3
1922 . . . 1.9	1934 . . . 1.1	1946 . . . 3.1
1923 . . . 1.9	1935 . . . 2.1	1947 . . . 2.7
1924 . . . 1.3	1936 . . . 1.5	1948 . . . 2.0
1925 . . . 0.9	1937 . . . 1.7	1949 . . . 2.4
1926 . . . 1.3	1938 . . . 2.0	1950 . . . 2.4
1927 . . . 1.6	1939 . . . 2.3	1951 . . . 2.5
1928 . . . 1.4	1940 . . . 1.7	1952 . . . 2.7
1929 . . . 1.6	1941 . . . 1.7	1953 . . . 2.3
1930 . . . 1.9	1942 . . . 3.8	1954 . . . 2.9
1931 . . . 1.9	1943 . . . 3.2	

TUBERCULOSIS — Particulars of cases notified and deaths occurring during the year 1954 are given below :

Ages in Years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0- 1 . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1- 5 . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-15 . . .	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
15-25 . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-35 . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-45 . . .	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
45-55 . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-65 . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 upwards	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
TOTALS .	10	1	-	3	-	1	-	-

New cases 14						Deaths 2	
Notifications and deaths from Tuberculosis since 1939 :							
Year	New cases						Deaths
1939	.	.	.	.	.	10	5
1940	.	.	.	.	.	16	9
1941	.	.	.	.	.	8	4
1942	.	.	.	.	.	18	5
1943	.	.	.	.	.	18	6
1944	.	.	.	.	.	19	2
1945	.	.	.	.	.	10	5
1946	.	.	.	.	.	16	5
1947	.	.	.	.	.	11	7
1948	.	.	.	.	.	7	9
1949	.	.	.	.	.	14	13
1950	.	.	.	.	.	10	10
1951	.	.	.	.	.	6	9
1952	.	.	.	.	.	9	7
1953	.	.	.	.	.	13	5
1954	.	.	.	.	.	14	2

The following figures give the number of cases on the Register at the end of 1954 :

Respiratory Male .	66	Non-Respiratory Male .	8
Respiratory Female	46	Non-Respiratory Female	14
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	112		22
	<hr/>		<hr/>
TOTAL CASES . . .	134		

The 134 cases of Tuberculosis were notified as follows :—

Age Groups in Years	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Totals
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1-5	—	1	2	1	4
5-15	3	6	2	3	14
15-25	14	11	2	—	27
25-35	15	19	—	4	38
35-45	18	5	—	2	25
45-55	5	3	—	2	10
55-65	5	—	1	2	8
65 upwards	6	1	1	—	8
	66	46	8	14	134

### FOOD POISONING OUTBREAKS

Total number of out-breaks	Number of cases	Number of deaths	Organisms or other agents responsible with number of outbreaks attributable to each	Foods involved with number of outbreaks associated with each food
1	50	Nil	Not known	—

### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF FOOD, ETC.

#### (a) Milk

Tuberculin Tested . . . 6 5 were satisfactory but 1 sample failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test.

Sterilised . . . . . 10 Satisfactory.

Pasteurised . . . . . 17 Satisfactory.

Pasteurised T.T. . . . 15 Satisfactory.

1 sample of Milk for Biological Examination proved satisfactory.

#### (b) Ice Cream

	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
41	28	2	11	—

#### (c) Other Foods

Food	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Lollies	11	—
Mineral Waters	13	—
Beer	4	—
Cream Cakes	7	17
Cream	4	2
Jam	1	—
Beef Sausages	—	1
Sausage Meat	—	1
Minced Beef	—	2
Pressed Meat	—	1
Sausage Rolls	2	—

Food	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Meat Pies . . . .	1	2
Brawn . . . .	—	2
Pork Sausages . . . .	—	2
Pork Pies . . . .	3	2
Polony . . . .	1	—
Haslet . . . .	1	—
	—	—
Totals	48	32
	—	—

The Table below sets out the Bacteriologist's Report on the samples of Meat products referred to above.

No.	INFORMATION AS TO SAMPLE	REPORT		REMARKS
		Colony Count per Gramme	Pathogens Found	
	<b>Brawn</b>			
1	In small metal mould taken from Shop Refrigerator	90 Million	None	
2	— ditto —	30 Million	None	Paracolon Bacillus Isolated
	<b>Pork Pies</b>			
3	Unwrapped — made outside district — delivered on day of sampling	Less than 1,000	None	
4	Unwrapped — from Shop window	200,000	None	
5	Wrapped — direct from delivery van— made outside the district	15,000	None	
6	Unwrapped — from Shop window—made outside district — received and made day of sampling	10 Million	None	
7	Wrapped — from open stall on fore- court—made outside the district	160	None	
8	<b>Sausage Meat</b> Unprotected— from Shop window	Not Counted	None	Profuse mixed growth including Coliform Bacilli
9	<b>Sausage Rolls</b> Unprotected — from Shop window	10,000	None	Micrococci Enterococci and Aerobic Spore Bearers present

No.	INFORMATION AS TO SAMPLE	REPORT		REMARKS
		Colony Count per Gramme	Pathogens Found	
	<b>Meat Pies</b>			
10	Unwrapped — from Shop—made on the premises 2 days earlier	500,000	None	
11	Wrapped — made outside the district —received 3 days earlier	2 Million	None	
12	Wrapped — made outside the district —received 3 days earlier	100,000	None	
	<b>Haslet</b>			
13	Unprotected—taken from shop window	10,000	None	
	<b>Pressed Meat</b>			
14	Unprotected—taken from Shop window	95,000	Coag positive staphylococci isolated	Faecal Coli also found
	<b>Polony</b>			
15	Unwrapped—partly used—taken from window display	150,000	Not Found	
	<b>Pork Sausages</b>			
16	From window display	Not counted	Profuse mixed growth including B Proteus Micrococci .	Coliform bacilli and many moulds
17	From window display	Not counted	Coagulase positive staphylococci isolated	Profuse mixed bacterial growth obtained
	<b>Beef Sausages</b>			
18	From window display	Not counted	Profuse mixed growth including B Proteus Micrococci	Coliform bacilli and many moulds
	<b>Minced Beef</b>			
19	From window display	Not counted	Coagulase positive staphylococci isolated	Profuse mixed bacterial growths
20	From window display	Not counted	— ditto — Salmonella Cerro isolated	— ditto —

The Bacteriologist's reports on these articles of food are indicative of unsatisfactory methods of production, distribution, handling and exposure for sale of many of them. The high bacterial counts and the presence of the different types of organisms constitute danger to the consumers particularly if the article does not need to be thoroughly cooked before being eaten. The reports on the unprotected articles are, generally speaking, worse than those which had been wrapped. In my view it is unfortunate that the regulations governing food for human consumption do not enable the Local Authority to insist on wrapping of ready to eat foods at the place of manufacture. The reports also serve to emphasise the need for scrupulous attention to personal hygiene on the part of all food handlers.

A copy of the Bacteriologist's report was sent to the Local Authority concerned in respect of articles manufactured outside the Council's district. The food handlers at the shops were instructed by the Sanitary Inspectors in the matters of personal hygiene, and protection of food-stuff pending sale to the public.

An attempt was made, unfortunately without success, to persuade one trader to institute a system of wrapping at his factory.

The reports on the samples of Artificial Cream Cakes and Artificial Cream are tabulated below:—

REPORT				
No.	Article	Colony Count per Gramme	Pathogenic Organisms Found	Other Organisms
1	Cream cakes— unwrapped—taken from bakery	85,000	Coagulase positive staphylococci isolated	
2	Cream cakes—made outside district — wrapped—delivered day before sampling	1,000	None	None
3	Cream cakes— unwrapped — made outside district — —delivered day of sampling	10,000	None	None
4	Cream cakes — unwrapped—taken from producer's premises	180,000	None	Faecal Coli found

Continued

No.	Article	Colony Count per Gramme	Pathogenic Organisms Found	Other Organisms
5	Cream cakes — unwrapped — taken from bakery	5,000,000	None	None
6	Artificial cream — taken from bakery	1,000	None	None
7	Artificial cream — taken from bakery	10,000,000	None	None
8	Artificial cream — taken from bakery	7,500,000	None	None
9	Artificial cream — taken from bakery —newly opened tin	300	None	None
10	Artificial cream — taken from bakery	200,000	None	None
11	Artificial cream — taken from bakery	8,500,000	None	None
12	Artificial cream — taken from newly opened tin at bakery	160	None	None
13	Artificial cream — taken from tin at bakery — opened 3 days earlier	1,500	Coagulase positive staphylococcus aureus isolated	
14	Artificial cream — taken from tin at bakery—opened day previous	160	None	None
15	Artificial cream — taken from bakery	5,000,000	None	None
16	Artificial cream — taken from bakery	750,000	None	None
17	Artificial cream — taken from bakery	160	None	None
18	Artificial cream cakes — taken from shop	2,100,000	None	None
19	Artificial cream cakes — taken from shop	60,000	Coagulase positive staphylococci found in large numbers	
20	Artificial cream cakes — taken from shop	18,000	None	None

*Continued*

No.	Article	Colony Coun per Gramme	Pathogenic Organisms Found	Other Organisms
21	Artificial cream cakes — taken from shop	4,600,000	None	None
22	Cream cake — taken from cafe—cream made from sugar, butter, etc., on premises	160	None	None

Artificial cream is delivered to bakehouses in hermetically sealed tins free from bacteria, but can, after opening, become teeming with germs within a matter of 24 hours or so, unless carefully handled in the bakehouse. Opened tins exposed to the usually prevailing dusty atmosphere of a bakehouse normally show high counts of non-pathogenic bacteria which could be avoided by replacing the lid after use and keeping the dust down.

Contamination with disease bearing germs also readily takes place, and as all such cream is consumed in its raw state it is obvious that consumers may be at risk. Germs from septic skin conditions and the human bowel are, in this respect, the commonest recognisable bacterial contaminants, and arise as a result of ignorance, or carelessness, on the part of the staff. Disease bearing germs from various sites on the body are frequently found on the hands so it must be recognised that any contact between hands and the cream may be dangerous to others. It is, unfortunately, a common practice for cream to be spread on cakes by means of linen savoy bags which are squeezed by hand. This practice is dangerous, and should, in my opinion, be superceded by a safer method which eliminates this contact between hands and cream. Cream is often scooped out of tins by a not over clean saucer held in the hand, allowing germs on the hand and saucer to gain access to the contents of the tin. It would not be difficult or expensive to employ a long handled scoop for this purpose which could be kept safely in a chlorine solution when not in use. The partially used tin should be covered and stored in a refrigerator, thereby inhibiting bacterial growth.

Many of the above reports are not satisfactory due to faulty conditions and handling in the bakeries and shops. These facts serve to emphasise the need for scrupulous attention to hygiene in bakeries and shops on the part of both management and staff. The reports on the samples submitted also show that a satisfactory article can be produced and sold to the public in a satisfactory condition providing it is produced, wrapped, and exposed for sale under good hygienic conditions. It would appear that until detailed regulations governing the preparation for sale,

protection and exposure for sale of artificial cream products are promulgated, the public will continue to be at risk when consuming artificial cream.

Samples numbered 5, 7, 8, 11, 15, 16, 18 and 21 were taken from the local bakeries where hygienic conditions were far from satisfactory. The occupiers of these bakeries have been interviewed and as a result, structural improvements have been effected and an improvement in general cleanliness and hygienic techniques has been obtained.

This investigation also proved the benefits accruing from scrupulous attention to hygiene and wrapping of the cakes at the place of manufacture. Samples numbered 1 and 3 were produced at the place of sampling and had much higher counts than No. 2 sample which was produced outside the district but was wrapped at the place of manufacture probably under hygienic conditions of a high order. The investigation showed that Artificial Cream Cakes should not be sold later than 24 hours after manufacture unless wrapped at time of manufacture.

Bakers, Cafe Proprietors and Shopkeepers were advised accordingly.

### MACHINE CLEANSED BOTTLES

Type	Sets	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Beer . . . . .	6	3	3
Mineral Water . . . . .	1	1	—
Soda Syphon . . . . .	1	1	—
Milk . . . . .	10	8	2
	—	—	—
Total	18	13	5
	—	—	—

The bottles shewing high counts were taken early in the year. Regular and frequent attention to the cleansing and sterilisation of tanks, maintenance of the correct strength of detergent and correct temperature and pressure of the water resulted in subsequent tests showing excellent results.

The Mineral Water Bottles and Soda Syphon were taken in conjunction with an investigation of the bacteriological quality of well water used in connection with the bottle washing machine at a local Mineral Water Factory.

### CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN

Advice and instruction on hygiene techniques are given to food handlers in the course of routine inspections.

Improvements of structures and equipment have been obtained at a number of food premises. The occupier of one Cafe Kitchen had to be warned by the Council during the year that unless a marked improvement was maintained in the cleanliness of his premises the Council

would institute proceedings in the Court. Satisfactory conditions have existed on all subsequent visits.

The wide variety of samples submitted for bacteriological examination coupled with the 'follow up' visits and the number of routine inspections made of food premises shows that this important branch of Public Health work is receiving a good deal of attention.

## SECTION C

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

#### 1. Water Supplies

The Tendring Hundred Waterworks Company supplies approximately 75 per cent of the town's water entirely from their deep bore at Dedham. The remainder is derived from the Council's own shallow wells at Great Bentley and St. Osyth which operate during the summer months only.

	1952	Gallons 1953	1954
Tendring Hundred Water- works Co. . . . .	317,322,000	316,457,000	316,495,000
Great Bentley . . . . .	62,973,000	53,592,000	67,945,000
St. Osyth . . . . .	5,106,000	4,961,000	10,455,000
	<u>385,401,000</u>	<u>375,010,000</u>	<u>394,895,000</u>

Bacteriological examinations made of the raw water before it passes into the distribution mains have proved satisfactory, and as an additional precautionary measure, the water supplied from the various sources is chlorinated.

#### 2. Water Analysis and Examination

Samples were taken during the year with results as shown below :—

Examination	C.U.D.C. Supply				Private Sources			
	Very Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory	Very Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory
Bacteriological	31	19	—	2	—	—	1	10
Chemical	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	—

The unsatisfactory samples taken from the Council's supply were obtained from houses in the Great Clacton district and were attributed to disturbance of the water mains in that vicinity during mains extensions, as repeat samples taken after the work was completed and a thorough flushing of the mains had been carried out, were classed as Very Satisfactory.

The eleven suspicious and unsatisfactory private samples were obtained from four sources :—

- (a) Four from a water course serving a water cress bed; the water cress was being sold for human consumption. The owner destroyed the water cress bed.
  - (b) One from a shallow well providing water supply to a house within the area of the Tendring Rural District. The Tendring Rural District Council were informed of the unsatisfactory report.
  - (c) One from a shallow well serving a dwelling in the Burrsville Estate. The owner has been contacted and is arranging for a connection to be made to the Council's main and for the closure of the well.
  - (d) Five from a shallow well providing water for a bottle washing machine at a local Mineral Water Factory.
- The Company is investigating the question and will either repair the well or close it and use Town's water instead.

**3. Chemical Analysis.** See previous report.

**4.** 10,569 premises in the Urban District receive a supply of piped water. Approximately 20 properties, excluding Jaywick, are supplied by means of standpipes.

The summer population is approximately 75,000.

## SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

The following is a synopsis of the principal work carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors during 1954 :

First Inspections . . . . .	956
Revisits . . . . .	3,320
Interviews with Owners, Builders, etc. . . . .	811
Infectious Disease Investigations . . . . .	36
Shops Act Inspections . . . . .	110
Food Premises Inspections . . . . .	710
Visits re Unfit Food . . . . .	109
Camping Site Inspections . . . . .	284
Water Samples from Domestic Supplies . . . . .	50
Water Samples from Private Supplies . . . . .	13
Water Samples from Swimming Pools . . . . .	12
Milk Samples . . . . .	49
Ice Cream Samples . . . . .	41
Samples of Food and Drink for Bact. Examination . . . . .	80
Sets of Bottles submitted for Bact. Examination . . . . .	18
Damage by Pests Act Inspections . . . . .	621
Piggery Inspections . . . . .	33
Stable Inspections . . . . .	7
Inspections re Keeping of Animals and Poultry . . . . .	29
Refuse Collection and Disposal Visits . . . . .	1,129
Hairdressers' Premises Inspections . . . . .	12
Smoke Observations . . . . .	7
Cinema Inspections . . . . .	15
Inspections at Licensed Victuallers' Premises . . . . .	16

Inspections at Power Factories . . . . .	81
Inspections at Non-Power Factories . . . . .	8
Inspections at Outworkers' Premises . . . . .	2
Inspections at Offices . . . . .	2
Inspections of Hawkers' Stores and Vehicles . . . . .	25
Inspections at Pet Animal Shops . . . . .	5
Visits—National Assistance Act, 1948, and (Amendment) Act, 1951 (Aged Persons) . . . . .	62
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,653</b>
Preliminary Notices . . . . .	747
Preliminary Notices complied with . . . . .	778
Statutory Notices served . . . . .	65
Statutory Notices complied with . . . . .	61
Number of Premises at which Nuisances abated . . . . .	871
<b>Drainage—Burrsville Park Estate</b>	
Premises redrained and connected to sewer . . . . .	21
Cesspools abolished . . . . .	21
<b>Castle Hill, London Road</b>	
Premises redrained and connected to sewer . . . . .	8
Cesspools abolished . . . . .	8
<b>Hillcrest and Craigfield Avenue</b>	
Premises redrained and connected to sewer . . . . .	1
Cesspool abolished . . . . .	1
The following are the principal improvements obtained :	
<b>Houses</b>	
Dirty . . . . .	8
Verminous . . . . .	7
Damp . . . . .	10
Defective pointing of external walls . . . . .	7
Defective brickwork of external walls . . . . .	7
Defective roofs . . . . .	19
Defective chimney stacks . . . . .	8
Defective plaster of walls and ceilings . . . . .	30
Defective floors . . . . .	16
Defective windows and frames . . . . .	22
Want of ventilation . . . . .	1
Defective fireplaces (including mantels) . . . . .	19
Defective doorsteps . . . . .	5
Defective doors or door frames . . . . .	6
Defective stairs . . . . .	2
Want of or defective skirting boards . . . . .	5
Water supply cut off or insufficient . . . . .	15
<b>Carried forward</b>	<b>187</b>

	Brought forward	187
Other defects . . . . .		15
<b>Drainage</b>		
Want of drainage . . . . .		2
Defective drainage . . . . .		15
Stopped drains . . . . .		95
Defective sink, waste pipe, etc. . . . .		16
Defective or want of rainwater pipes . . . . .		3
Rainwater pipes connected to drains . . . . .		1
Defective or want of eaves spouts . . . . .		4
Cesspools abolished . . . . .		30
Properties drained to sewer . . . . .		30
Other defects . . . . .		72
<b>Closets</b>		
Pail closets defective (repaired) . . . . .		2
Pail closets defective (converted to W.Cs) . . . . .		2
Insufficient closet accommodation . . . . .		1
Structures defective . . . . .		10
Fittings defective . . . . .		4
Want of water supply to closet cistern . . . . .		3
Broken closet pedestals and pans . . . . .		12
Defective flushing apparatus . . . . .		22
Dirty closets . . . . .		7
Other defects . . . . .		1
<b>Paving</b>		
Yard, passage or paths defective . . . . .		2
Yard, passage or paths unpaved . . . . .		1
Other defects . . . . .		1
<b>Other Nuisances</b>		
Accumulations . . . . .		35
Animals so kept . . . . .		2
Other outside defects . . . . .		17
<b>Bins</b>		
Defective or insufficient . . . . .		385
<b>Food Premises</b>		
Want of washing facilities . . . . .		5
Want of cleanliness . . . . .		8
Want of ventilation . . . . .		3
Want of lighting . . . . .		1
Condition of floors . . . . .		3
Condition of walls . . . . .		1
Condition of ceilings . . . . .		2
Defects in drainage . . . . .		2
Unsuitable fittings and equipment . . . . .		2
Want of hot water . . . . .		5
Other defects . . . . .		15

	Brought forward	1024
Sanitary accommodation . . . . .		8
Miscellaneous . . . . .		145
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .		<u>1,177</u>

## Drainage and Sewerage

Sewerage schemes completed or commenced during the year by the Highways Department are as follows :—

### London Road Area

**Castle Hill**—a further 340 lineal yards of 9" diameter foul sewer and 23 lineal yards of 6" diameter foul sewer were laid to complete this sewer extension. The extension comprises 390 lineal yards of 9" and 23 lineal yards of 6" foul sewer a total of 413 lineal yards. The work was carried out by contract for the Council.

The drainage systems of 7 dwelling houses and one caravan camp have been connected to this sewer extension. The owners of other premises are to have their premises connected during 1955.

The serious nuisances which existed in the water courses adjoining the properties and the highway no longer exist owing to the abolition of the cesspools and the provision of drainage systems connected to the sewer at the houses and camp referred to above.

### Great Clacton

**Hillcrest**—170 lineal yards of 6" diameter foul sewer.

**Craigfield Avenue**—80 lineal yards of 6" diameter foul sewer.

78 lineal yards of 9" diameter foul sewer.

This work has been carried out by direct labour under the Private Street Works Act, 1892; the scheme has not yet been completed, and work is still proceeding.

When the dwellings in these streets can be connected to the new sewer, the owners will be contacted with a view to the abolition of the cesspools and provision of drainage systems connecting with the sewer.

### Holland-on-Sea

**Crown Road**—92 lineal yards of 12" diameter foul sewer.

**Park Boulevard**—243 lineal yards of 6" diameter foul sewer.

These sewers were laid by Private Estate Owners in connection with proposed building development.

### Infectious Diseases

22 cases of Scarlet Fever investigated.

2 cases of Suspected Scarlet Fever investigated.

7 cases of Poliomyelitis investigated.

1 case of Dysentery investigated.

1 case of Suspected Typhoid investigated.

1 case of Suspected Meningitis investigated.

2 cases of Suspected Food Poisoning investigated.

29 other visits to premises in connection with Infectious Diseases.

47 rooms, bedding, etc., disinfected.

14 quantities of bedding, etc., steam disinfected.

35 library books disinfected.

### **Vermin, Moth, etc.**

2 rooms fumigated.

6 houses fumigated.

4 caravans fumigated.

### **Pet Animals Act, 1951**

Premises registered . . . . . 3

Inspections at premises . . . . . 5

No contraventions of the Act were discovered.

### **Shops Act, 1950**

Consequent upon the publication of the Registrar General's population figures early in the year, the Council became the Local Authority for their district charged with enforcing all requirements of the Shops Act, 1950, and the Young Persons (Employment) Act, 1938.

The Sanitary Inspectors have been appointed Inspectors for the purposes of these Acts.

The additional work and responsibility imposed upon them is considerable.

Orders in force in the Council's District are as follows :

1. 4. 1913 Order fixing Weekly Half Holiday.

7. 10. 1913 Order Extending Provisions of Section 4 (6) of the Shops Act, 1912, to the Retail Trade or Business of Butcher.

5. 5. 1914 Closing Order relating to Shops of Specified Classes.

18. 5. 1937 Closing Order relating to the sale of Tobacco and Smokers' requisites.

The Council also made the following orders operative during the summer months :

(1) Suspension of the obligation to close on the weekly half holiday during the months of June, July, August and September.

(2) Extending the Closing Hour for all shops to 10.0 p.m. during the months of June, July, August and September.

(3) Authorising the sale of the goods listed in the Seventh Schedule on the Eighteen Sundays specified in the Order.

110 Inspections were made and the requirements of the Acts were explained where necessary. 11 Sanitary defects were found and dealt with.

### **Rag Flock Act, 1951**

There are no manufacturers of Rag Flock within the Urban District and the only bedding manufacturer has removed to other premises outside the area.

1 visit was made to the premises during the year.

### **Bathing Pools**

The two Bathing Pools in the Urban District are maintained in good condition as respects both the bacteriological condition of the water and maintenance of sanitary conveniences. The seating accommodation at the Clacton Pier Pool is to be improved and increased prior to the 1955

season.

12 Samples of water were submitted for bacteriological examination; all were satisfactory.

23 Residual Chlorine Tests were carried out—20 were satisfactory and 3 unsatisfactory.

### **Caravans and Camping Sites**

There are 15 licensed camping grounds in the district.

In addition, licences were issued in respect of 6 individual moveable dwellings.

284 inspections were made of camping sites and moveable dwellings.

All the camping and caravan sites were conducted satisfactorily and a high standard of cleanliness continues to be maintained. No instances of non-adherence to the conditions appertaining to licences were observed. The occupier of one unlicensed camping site was successfully prosecuted by the Council for having used his site in contravention of an Enforcement Notice served pursuant to the Town and Country Planning Act.

An application for a licence to station and use a caravan was refused by the Council and the applicant appealed to the Magistrates' Court. The appeal was dismissed.

All the camps except two are provided with water closets and water carriage drainage systems. Negotiations are proceeding with a view to one of these two being provided with water closets in lieu of pail closets, and a drainage system connected to the sewer during 1955. There is no sewer available to the other camp.

The number of moveable dwellings permitted on the sites varies from 40 down to 7.5 per acre. Only one site has a density of over 30 and the average is 20 per acre.

Sanitary improvements carried out at licensed sites during the year include the following :—

#### **HIGHFIELD CAMP**

This camp has been provided with a drainage system connecting to the sewer. New water closets and waste water disposal points have been constructed with drains connecting to the new system. Use of chemical closets has ceased. Sanitary conditions at this camp are now excellent.

#### **ROSEBANK CAMP**

The drainage system of this camp formerly discharged into cesspools, leakage from which caused a nuisance in the adjoining ditch. The system has been reconstructed and now discharges into the Castle Hill sewer and as a result the nuisance occurring in the ditch is now abated.

	Moveable Dwellings Permitted		
	Caravans	Chalets	Tents
Licensed Camping Sites			
Sacketts Grove, Jaywick Lane . . . . .	105	60	—
Chester Camp, Jaywick Lane . . . . .	27	18	—
Rosebank, London Road . . . . .	33	17	—
Highfields, London Road . . . . .	300	—	—
Ferndale Farm, London Road . . . . .	30	—	—
Castle Hill, London Road . . . . .	130	—	—
Highlands, Thorpe Road . . . . .	179	1	20
Valley Farm, Valley Road . . . . .	891	9	100
Lilley Farm, Holland Road . . . . .	15	—	—
Oakwood Hall, Holland Main Road . . . . .	—	6	—
106b Burrs Road . . . . .	4	—	—
Brookers Farm, London Road . . . . .	17	3	—
Nansen Road, Holland-on-Sea . . . . .	76	—	6
Ace Garage, Old Road . . . . .	2	—	—
Martello Tower 3, Jaywick . . . . .	65	—	—
<b>TOTALS</b> . . . . .	<b>1,874</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>126</b>

There were also 3 unlicensed camps which operated for 6 weeks only during the height of the season.

#### **Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949**

621 Visits by Sanitary Inspectors.

4,946 Visits by the Rodent Operators.

The Table hereunder sets out the number and types of premises inspected, etc., during the year ended 31st March, 1955.

	Business Premises	All Other Premises	Total 10,582
Properties in the Area . . . . .	1,155	9,427	
Properties in which infestation was notified by the occupiers . . . . .	50	304	354
Properties in which infestation was otherwise discovered . . . . .	22	180	202
Major infestations by rats . . . . .	—	7	7
Minor infestations . . . . .	53	427	480
Minor infestations by mice only . . . . .	18	464	51
Infested premises treated . . . . .	69	33	533

Private dwellings are treated free of charge but occupiers of business premises are required to meet the full cost of the operator's time and materials used.

The Table shows that a high percentage of the operator's time is spent in dealing with minor infestations of dwellinghouses.

In those instances where the infestation was found to be caused by structural or drainage defects, action was taken to obtain the execution of the work required by the person responsible.

The Council's sewers were treated twice during the year and although they do not appear to be heavily infested, there are certain parts of the district where rats have lived in the sewers for many years past. The twice yearly treatments carried out over the years have undoubtedly caused a decrease in the number of rats compared with the number living there before sewer baiting was commenced, but it appears certain that until a more effective method of treating sewers has been evolved, this seemingly irreducible 'hardcore' will remain.

Treatment of those sewers which are always infested reduces the rat population very considerably but natural increase during the next five months brings the population back to its original figure. The difficulties appear to be that a certain percentage of the rats do not take a lethal dose of the poison bait and that others rarely if ever visit the manholes at baiting or any other time. When this latter problem has been solved it should be possible to obtain a higher percentage of kills than is attained at present. Expert Scientists employed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, are investigating the problem. In view of the fact that damage by rats is estimated at £50 million per annum one hopes that their efforts will be brought to a successful conclusion soon.

For the treatment of business premises the sum of £55 was received.

The Council also undertook the treatment and clearance of a number of plots of land which were rat infested and overgrown. The cost of this work amounted to £103 which was recovered.

The cost of disinfestation work carried out on Sewers, Private Houses and Non-Trading Local Authority Departments is subject to 50% Grant Aid from the National Exchequer.

### **Eradication of Bed Bugs**

#### **Number of Infested Houses :**

(a) Council Houses . . . .	Nil
(b) Other Houses . . . .	4
(c) Caravans . . . .	3

#### **Number of Houses Disinfested :**

(a) Council Houses . . . .	Nil
(b) Other Houses . . . .	4
(c) Caravans . . . .	3

The methods employed are stripping of skirtings, etc., where necessary, spraying with insecticide, fumigation, and steam disinfection of bedding.

# **FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1948**

## **PART 1 OF THE ACT**

### **1—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health**

Premises	M/c line No.	Number on Register	Number of		
			Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	33	8	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	123	81	3	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-worker's premises)	3	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>		156	89	3	—

### **2—Cases in which defects were found**

(Defects discovered at premises on two, three or more separate occasions have been reckoned as two, three or more "cases".)

Particulars	M/c line No.	No. of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
		Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	4	—	4	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	5	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	6	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)						
(a) Insufficient	9	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	2	4	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	11	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	12	13	21	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	60	16	30	—	—	—

**Section 34. Means of Escape in Case of Fire**

Two certificates were issued during the year.

H.M. Inspector of Factories and I examined the premises together and had the benefit of the advice of the Essex County Fire Officer as to the means of escape required in each case.

**PART VIII OF THE ACT**

**OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111)**

Nature of Work	M/c line No.	Section 110		
		No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 110	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists
		(1) (c)	(4)	(5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Wearing Apparel: Making etc,	13	35	—	—
Artificial flowers	28	1	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

**2 Inspections at Outworker's premises.**

**HOUSING**

**I—Inspection of Dwelling Houses During the Year 1954 :**

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health and Housing Acts . . . . . 735
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose . . . . . 3,570
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included in (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 . . . . . 14
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose . . . . . 20
- (3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation . . . . . 8
- (4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those under (3) ) found not to be in all respects fit for habitation . . . . . 600
- (5) Number of dwelling houses inspected for Overcrowding or Permitted Numbers . . . . . 15

- II—Remedy of Defects Without Service of Formal Notices :**
- Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers . . . . . 626

### III—Action Under Statutory Powers :

#### (a) Proceedings under Housing Act, 1936, Secs. 9, 10, & 16:

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs . . . . . | 1   |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses rendered fit after service of formal notices :                      |     |
| (a) By owners . . . . .   | Nil |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners . . . . .   | Nil |

#### (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

- |  |    |
|--|----|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied . . . . . | 58 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :                   |    |
| (a) By owners . . . . .  | 46 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners . . . . .  | 7  |

#### (c) Proceedings under Housing Act, 1936, Secs. 11 and 13 :

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made . . . . . | 7 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses demolished . . . . .                                      | 4 |
| Number of dwelling houses voluntarily demolished . . . . .                              | 1 |
| (3) Undertakings not to re-let for Human Habitation . . . . .                           | 3 |
| (4) Number of dwelling houses vacated . . . . .   | 1 |

#### (d) Proceedings under Housing Act, 1936, Sec. 12 :

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made . . . . .  | Nil |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenement or room being rendered fit . . . . . | Nil |

### IV—Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 :

Three applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received and a Certificate was issued by the Council in each case.

The survey required by Section I of this Act to ascertain the number of unfit houses has been carried out, and a report thereon will be submitted to the appropriate Committees of the Council in the near future. The Council's proposals have to be forwarded to the Minister of Housing and Local Government before the 1st August, 1955. The number of houses proposed to be dealt with is not large and it is hoped, therefore, that the Council will be able to deal with them and re-house the occupants within the five year period.

### New Houses Erected During 1954

By Private Enterprise . . . . .	160
By the Council . . . . .	50
	<hr/> 210 <hr/>

Total houses erected since 1946 :

1946 . . . . .	9
1947 . . . . .	52
1948 . . . . .	109
1949 . . . . .	56
1950 . . . . .	37
1951 . . . . .	35
1952 . . . . .	87
1953 . . . . .	149
1954 . . . . .	210
	<hr/>
TOTAL	744 <hr/>

### Inspection and Supervision of Food

The following list shows the number of premises at which food for human consumption is sold or prepared and the number of visits paid to them :—

100 Cafes and Restaurants . . . . .	245
5 School Canteens . . . . .	1
22 Butchers' Shops . . . . .	60
12 Fish Friers . . . . .	40
8 Wet Fish Shops . . . . .	33
10 Bread and Cake Shops . . . . .	20
46 General Grocers . . . . .	30
24 Greengrocers . . . . .	10
1 Slaughterhouse . . . . .	44
35 Hawkers . . . . .	18
3 Ice Cream Manufacturers . . . . .	14
1 Iced Lolly Manufacturer . . . . .	3
203 Ice Cream Vendors . . . . .	110
16 Bakehouses . . . . .	70
5 Dairies . . . . .	30
40 Milkshops . . . . .	45
	<hr/>
TOTAL	773 <hr/>

### Registration of Food Preparing Premises

The number of premises registered pursuant to Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act is as follows :—

Sausage Meat, Pressed, Pickled and Preserved Meat . . . . .	25
Sale of Ice Cream . . . . .	203
Manufacture of Ice Cream . . . . .	3
Manufacture of Iced Lollies . . . . .	1
Storage of Ice Cream . . . . .	3

## Food and Drugs Authority

The Council is **not** the Food and Drugs Authority for their district.

## Inspection of Meat and Other Foods

There is only one licensed Slaughterhouse which is privately owned and is used to a limited extent only.

Structural repairs and improvements have been carried out at this Slaughterhouse and a sink and hot and cold water have been provided.

The following list gives details of the diseased or unsound meat and other foods found unfit for human consumption. They were surrendered voluntarily and destroyed or used for animal feeding.

Unsound food dealt with by the Council is disposed of at the Controlled Tip.

3 tins of Gammon	22 tins of Pears
11 tins of Steak	23 tins of Oranges
9 tins of Beef	21 tins of Apricots
59 tins of Luncheon Meat	33 tins of Pineapple
7 tins of Beef Loaf	2 tins of Greengages
5 tins of Veal	3 tins of Blackcurrants
2 tins of Jellied Veal	3 tins of Bilberries
16 tins of Corned Beef	1 tin of Blackberries
1 tin of Chicken	5 tins of Bananas
1 tin of Sausages	10 tins of Grapefruit
22 tins of Ham	1 tin of Damsons
16 tins of Pork	3 tins of Orange Juice
6 tins of Tongue	3 tins of Fruit Salad
1 tin of Meat Paste	7 tins of Jam
1 tin of Anchovy Paste	5 tins of Marmalade
1 tin of Salmon	1 tin of Syrup
6 tins of Crab	1 bot. of Ketchup
6 tins of Pilchards	2 lbs. of Gammon
1 tin of Herrings	25½ lbs. of Pork
1 tin of Crawfish	60 lbs. of Rabbits
3 tins of Sardines	4½ lbs. of Luncheon Meat
384 tins of Milk	65 lbs. of Sausages
4 tins of Cream	140 lbs. of Beef
3 tins of Milk Pudding	7 lbs. of Corned Beef
1 tin of Pease Pudding	20 lbs. of Ham
1 tin of Irish Stew	98½ lbs. of Bacon
15 tins of Soup	42 lbs. of Prawns

46 tins of Beans  
 115 tins of Peas  
 9 tins of Cherries  
 1 tin of Spinach  
 3 tins of Beetroot  
 3 tins of Mixed Vegetables  
 59 tins of Tomatoes  
 1 tin of Macedoine  
 6 tins of Gooseberries  
 27 tins of Plums  
 18 tins of Peaches  
 3 tins of Apples  
 26 tins of Fruit  
 1 tin of Strawberries  
 9 tins of Carrots  
 54 Punnets of Strawberries

17 lbs. of Haddock  
 70 lbs. of Kippers  
 41 lbs. of Cheese  
 12 lbs. of Cake  
 3 lbs. of Figs  
 12 lbs. of Prunes  
 1 pkt. of Grapenuts  
 1 pkt. of Quaker Oats  
 11 pkts. of Biscuits  
 1 pkt. of Pastry  
 110 Chocolate Wafers  
 1 gallon of Cream  
 3 Boxes of Jellies  
 1 box of Cod  
 2½ stone of Fish  
 6 stone of Mackerel  
 1 carcase of Pork (174 lbs.)

### Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known) ...	33	—	—	139	144
Number Inspected ...	33	—	—	139	144
Diseases except Tuberculosis: Whole carcases condemned ...	—	—	—	—	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	5	—	—	1	2
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	15.15	—	—	0.72	4.17
Tuberculosis only: Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	1
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with Tuber- culosis ...	—	—	—	—	0.69

Diseases except Tuberculosis—Weight Condemned ... 335 lbs.  
 Tuberculosis—Weight Condemned ... 1 lb.

### Ministry of Food Fatstock Guarantee Scheme

7 Pig Carcases certified.

### Milk Supply

The milk supply for the Urban District is obtained from three Dairy Companies in the area and one Dairyman whose premises are situated in the Tendring Rural District.

## Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949

The following table sets out the number of Registrations and Licences in force.

Dairies . . . . .	5
Distributors of Milk . . . . .	40
Dealers' Licences authorising the use of Special Designations :	
Pasteurised . . . . .	5
Pasteurised and Sterilised . . . . .	22
Sterilised . . . . .	13
Tuberculin Tested . . . . .	13
Dealer's Supplementary Licence authorising the use of Special Designations :	
Pasteurised and Sterilised . . . . .	1

## Ice Cream

There are 3 Manufacturers and 203 Vendors operating in the Urban District.

Results of sampling and inspections of the premises indicate that the Regulations are being observed.

## Bakehouses

There are 16 Bakehouses in the Urban District. None of them is an Underground Bakehouse.

70 Inspections were made during the year.

16 Defects were found and dealt with.

The condition of some of the older bakehouses has been further improved during the year, one having been brought up to a very good standard.

One of the oldest bakehouses in the district was found to be in an unsatisfactory condition on several occasions.

The Council gave instructions for a letter of warning to be sent to the occupier. Conditions have been maintained at a satisfactory level since.

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

Particulars of samples taken under the above Act in the Clacton Urban District by the Weights and Measures Department of the Essex County Council during 1954 :—

Articles Sampled	No. of Samples	No. Adulterated or below Standard
Beef Suet Refined Shredded with Flour Dusting . . . . .	1	—
Best Butter Drops . . . . .	1	—
Black Pudding . . . . .	1	—
Broth, Scotch . . . . .	1	—
Butter Brazils . . . . .	1	—
Buttered Almonds . . . . .	1	—

Article Sampled	No. of Samples	No. Adulterated or below Standard
Butterscotch Flavoured . . . . .	1	—
Cake Decorations—Violets . . . . .	1	—
Chocolate Vermicelli . . . . .	1	—
Cream (Clotted) . . . . .	1	1
Dessert Sweet . . . . .	1	—
Dripping . . . . .	1	—
Eggs . . . . .	2	2
Fat, All Vegetable . . . . .	1	—
Fat, Compound . . . . .	1	—
Fat, Cooking . . . . .	1	—
Fat Domestic Cooking . . . . .	1	—
Glucose D . . . . .	1	—
Glucose (Dextrose Monohydrate) . . . . .	1	—
Haslet . . . . .	1	—
Herring Fillet, Spiced & Smoked . . . . .	1	—
Lard, Home Rendered . . . . .	1	—
Lard, Pure . . . . .	1	—
Macaroni, Quick Cook . . . . .	1	—
Margarine . . . . .	5	—
Margarine, Blended with 10% Pure Butter . . . . .	1	—
Margarine, Contains 10% Butter . . . . .	1	—
Margarine, Contains 10% Pure Butter . . . . .	1	—
Margarine, Kosher . . . . .	1	—
Meat, Lunch . . . . .	1	—
Meat Paste . . . . .	1	—
Mixed Cut Peel . . . . .	1	—
Mixed Fruit . . . . .	1	—
Milk . . . . .	13	—
Pie Filling, Lemon Flavour . . . . .	1	—
Pilchards in Tomato . . . . .	1	—
Potato Crisps with Salt . . . . .	2	—
Potato Powder . . . . .	1	—
Rice, Flaked . . . . .	1	—
Rice, Ready Cooked Creamed . . . . .	1	—
Rum & Butter . . . . .	1	—
Saccharin, Standard Tablets . . . . .	1	—
Sausage, Luncheon . . . . .	1	—
Sausage Meat, Pork . . . . .	1	—
Sausages, Beef . . . . .	1	—
Sausages, Pork . . . . .	2	—

Article Sampled	No. of Samples	No. Adulterated or below Standard
Sausages, Pork, containing Preservative . . . . .	1	—
Soup, Kidney . . . . .	1	—
Sponge Mixture Sweetened . . . . .	4	—
Sugar, Castor . . . . .	1	—
Sugar Frosted Flakes . . . . .	1	—
Tapioca, Flake . . . . .	1	—
Tapioca, Seed Pearl . . . . .	1	—
Tripe . . . . .	1	—
Vinegar . . . . .	9	—
Wheat Munchies . . . . .	1	—
Whole Wheat Cereal, Flavoured . . . . .	1	—
TOTALS . . . . .	87	3

Following a complaint that ducks' eggs had been received when hens' eggs had been expected and that clotted cream was of poor quality, enquiries were instituted.

A further purchase of eggs was made and again ducks' eggs were included in the eggs that were sold. On this occasion necessary information was refused by the vendor.

Proceedings were instituted against the seller in respect of the articles listed above as "adulterated or below Standard" and for failing to give information to a person acting in the execution of the Food and Drugs Act. Fines totalling £8 0s. 0d. with £9 10s. 0d. costs were imposed.

### Collection of Domestic and Trade Refuse

Household refuse is collected not less frequently than once in seven days. Trade Refuse is collected as frequently as is required and agreed upon between the occupier and myself.

No effort is spared to ensure that the weekly visit to premises takes place at approximately the same time and on the same day of each week.

Some disturbance of the routine collection is unavoidable during Bank Holidays but this is reduced to a minimum by using an additional team and vehicles for as long as necessary before and after the Bank Holiday.

The amount of Trade Refuse being collected continues to increase as more requests are made for this service. Many business premises require 3 collections and a few require 5 collections per week.

The Table hereunder gives a comparison of the Cost of Refuse Collection for the years 1954 and 1955.

	YEAR ENDED					
	March, 1954			March, 1955		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Gross Cost . . . . .	9,787	7	0	10,356	0	0
Gross Cost per ton . . . . .	1	5	1.9	1	3	4
Income (Two-thirds Trade Refuse Income)	531	0	0	660	0	0
Net Cost . . . . .	9,256	0	0	9,696	0	0
Net Cost per ton . . . . .	1	4	6	1	1	10.2
Total Weight of Refuse Collected .	7,554 tons.			8,876 tons.		

The increase in Gross Cost (5.81%) is due to wage awards to the workmen, increased cost of licences, fuel and plant and the additional time and labour involved in collecting Trade Refuse. The total Trade Refuse Income in 1954 was £708 whereas in 1955 it increased to £990 because the industries, shops, hotels, cafes and camping sites in the Urban District are asking for more frequent collections for which payment is required.

The reduction in net cost per ton from £1 4s. 6d. in 1954 to £1 1s. 10.2d. in 1955 can be attributed in part to the increased income derived from Trade Refuse Collection and in part to the increased weight of refuse collected. The weight of refuse collected is calculated at frequent intervals from the information obtained by test weighings. All the loads carried by each vehicle are weighed during the whole of a chosen working week at least four times per annum and the weight collected during such weeks is used as the basis of calculation until the next test weighing is carried out. The test weighings are made at every major change of condition. i.e. Seasonal influx of visitors and change of climatic conditions.

The Tables issued annually by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government shew that unit cost (per ton and per 1,000 premises) in respect of Clacton compare favourably with those of other seaside resorts and all Urban Districts.

Seven vehicles are used in the collection of refuse as follows :—

	First Licenced
(1) Dennis Moving Floor . . . . .	31.7.36
(2) Dennis Moving Floor . . . . .	30.8.38
(3) Dennis Moving Floor . . . . .	19.1.48
(4) Dennis Vulture Front Loading . . . . .	1.7.54
(5) Shelvoke & Drewry Moving Floor . . . . .	1.3.49
(6) Shelvoke & Drewry Moving Floor . . . . .	1.6.50
(7) Bedford General Purpose Lorry . . . . .	1.7.48

The Dennis Vehicles purchased in 1936 and 1938 are in an unsatisfactory condition; furthermore the Department lacks a spare vehicle during the Summer months. It is imperative therefore for a new machine to be purchased in the not too distant future.

The other machines are in good condition.

### Disposal of Refuse and Salvage

Five of the Refuse Collection Vehicles are provided with large capacity Trailers for the separation and carrying of Salvage. Their acquisition has proved a success as fewer complaints of non-separation and collection of salvage are received and because time is saved on the vehicles and at the Disposal Works. I am convinced that the increase from 312 to 430 tons of Waste Paper sold is due in a large degree to the use of the Trailers.

The Bristol Angledozer continues to give satisfactory service at a reasonable cost at the Disposal Works.

	1953/54	1954/55
Expenditure . . . . .	£3,871	£4,895
Income . . . . .	£3,305	£3,965
Net Cost . . . . .	£566	£930
Gross Cost per ton . . . . .	9s. 9.6d.	10s. 7.3d.
Net Cost per ton . . . . .	1s. 5d.	2s. 0.2d.
Total Weight of Refuse & Salvage disposed of	7,900 tons	9,226 tons

The increase in Gross Expenditure is due to wage awards to workmen, adaptation of buildings for waste paper baling, and additional labour needed to collect and bale the increased tonnage of Salvage.

Salvage	1953/54		1954/55	
Material.	Weight	Value	Weight	Value
Metals	66 Tons	£320	46 Tons	£295
Paper	312 Tons	£2088	436 Tons	£2928
Other	46 Tons	£631	19 Tons	£412
Totals	424 Tons	£3039	501 Tons	£3635

### SCAVENGING

#### Streets

Two Pedestrian Controlled Electric Vehicles are used for this work, each vehicle being operated in conjunction with 3 men. 2 other men also operate separately as street orderlies with handcarts. The number of men employed is increased to 12 or 13 in the Summer if possible.

Costs :	1953/54	1954/55
Streets . . . . .	£4,725	£4,849
Promenades and Beaches . . . . .	£1,350	£1,259

# Street Gullies

These are cleansed four times per annum by Messrs. Contract Gully Cleansing Ltd., of London. In view of the need for street watering and washing during the summer months and the need for an efficient and regular cesspool cleansing service to ratepayers at a reasonable cost, I hope that the Council will decide, in the near future, to purchase their own Gully/Cesspool Emptying Machine.

Costs :	1953/54	1954/55
	£596	£626

## PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

There are twenty-two public conveniences as undermentioned :

	Water Closets		Urinal Accom.	Wash Basins	
	M.	F.		M.	F.
West Avenue . . . . .	8	16	13 Stalls	9	4
Jetty . . . . .	6	9	8 Stalls	4	4
Westcliff . . . . .	9	8	9 Stalls	8	5
Anglefield . . . . .	5	10	8 Stalls	3	3
Eastcliff . . . . .	2	4	3 Stalls		
Magdalen Green . . . . .	2	2	4 Stalls		
Marine . . . . .	2	3	10 Stalls	—	1
Ship . . . . .	2	3	5 Stalls		
Holiday Home . . . . .	4	7	7 Stalls	4	4
Garden Road, Jaywick . . . . .	2	2	5½' Plain		
Bus Park, Jaywick . . . . .	2	3	8' Plain		
Holland Recreation Ground . . . . .	2	2	6' Plain	1	1
Car Park, Old Road, Female . . . . .	—	10	—	—	3
Car Park, Old Road, Male . . . . .	3	—	24' Plain	2	—
Clacton Recreation Ground . . . . .	2	4	5 Stalls		
Brighton Road . . . . .	2	3	10' Plain		
Lyndhurst Road . . . . .	2	3	10' Plain		
Happy Valley Recreation Ground . . . . .	1	1	—	1	1
Westcliff, Female . . . . .	—	15	—		5
Lion Point, Jaywick . . . . .	2	2	9' Plain		
High Street, Car Park . . . . .	—	12	25' Plain	3	4
Warwick Castle, Pier Avenue . . . . .	2	3	10' Plain		
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>122</b>		<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>

399 Inspections at Public Conveniences.

The Warwick Castle Conveniences were completed early in the year and have satisfied a need which existed in that part of the town.

The Council has obtained loan sanction for the new Ladies' and Gents' Conveniences which are to be erected on the Westcliff in replacement of the old and insanitary ones over the Tea Shops. This contract

has been let and it is hoped that the new conveniences will be completed in time for the 1955 Summer season.

Every effort is made to maintain all the Conveniences in good repair and up to a high standard of cleanliness, but such efforts are frequently negated by senseless vandalism and the abominable insanitary practices of a small minority.

**Expenditure :**

	1953/54	1954/55
	<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>
Working Expenses . . . . .	6,850	6,661
Loan Charges . . . . .	1,543	1,517
	<u>8,393</u>	<u>8,178</u>
Income . . . . .	5,568	5,939
	<u>2,825</u>	<u>2,239</u>
Deficit charged to General Fund . . .		



